

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

ELISHA W. COLEMAN, Editor.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1836.

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ADDRESS

Of the Democratic Committee of Louis-
ville to the people of Kentucky.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In a few days
you will be called on to cast your votes
for President and Vice President. The
election will take place on Monday, 7th
November next; and though the votes of
Kentucky cannot have a controlling influ-
ence in the result, we feel a deep solicitude
that, on the great principles involved
in the contest, your decision shall be
found worthy of you as democratic republi-
cans and intelligent supporters of
our free institutions.

That the opponents of the administra-
tion embarked in the present contest
with a design to throw the election of
President into Congress cannot be doubt-
ed. Their plan of operations fully estab-
lishes this truth. It was for that purpose
they nominated White in the South, Web-
ster in the North, and Harrison in the
West; for that purpose those gentlemen
are kept in the field; and, whenever the
prospects of the western candidate have
seemed flattering, the followers of the
southern or northern candidates have re-
joiced as heartily as if the manifestations
in his favor had been given in behalf of
their respective leaders. If Harrison men
have hurra'd for White—White men for
Harrison—Webster men for White or
Harrison. Blue-rib federalism has been
cheering nullification—nullification has
been cheering blue-rib federalism—and Bank
whiggery hurraing for any thing but Van
Buren and Johnson, the democratic can-
didates. We note these incidents, fel-
low-citizens, to exhibit to your view the
combination—he conspiracy that has been
formed; between leading politicians to
operate on sectional feeling, divide the
people and render them powerless in re-
lation to their Chief Magistrate. We
have termed the combination a *conspiracy*,
because we honestly so view it. It is
the aspirants of the north, south and west
operating together; engaged in a desper-
ate struggle to divide the great demo-
cratic party, and thwart the popular will.
The principles of each of the three func-
tions are obnoxious to the great body of
the American people. Nullification is
abhorred in the north and west; the latitu-
dinarism of northern federalists is
detested in the south; the tariff doctrines
and Bank whiggery of the west, are re-
pudiated in a majority of the States of
the Union, including Pennsylvania, New
York and Virginia—yet we behold these
apparent antagonists in principle united
in action; all striving, not only to break
down the only genuine American party
—the party that elected Jefferson, Mad-
ison, Monroe and Jackson—under whose
auspices, whilst our liberties have been
preserved, we have attained an eminence
as a nation that is admired or envied by
the civilized world. But, the conspira-
tors not only aim at the overthrow of the
democratic party; they look to the dis-
franchisement and subjugation of a ma-
jority of the people. In the face of open
day they are endeavoring to obtain the
sanction of the nation to the election of
the President by Congress, rather than
by the people. By running three candi-
dates, for the avowed purpose of causing
the election to devolve on Congress, they
are striving to establish a precedent on
which they may hereafter act. Will
you permit them to accomplish their de-
sign? If you do, you virtually surrender
the right of electing the Chief Magis-
trate. This is the great question to be
decided by the approaching election.—
You that value the elective franchise—
you that would defend the rights of the
many rather than the assumed prerogatives
of the few—be not deceived—but
rally at the polls, and vote for Van Bu-
ren and Johnson. They are the candi-
dates of the democratic party; of the
party which has ever contended for the
rights of the people and the States, main-
tained that we are competent to select
government, and asserted that the moni-

ey of the people is safer in their own
pockets than it can be in the hands of
agents or officers of the government; of
the party that called Mr. Jefferson to the
Presidency, and has since wielded the
destinies of this powerful and prosperous
nation, except during the four years of
the administration of John Quincy Ad-
ams, who was elected by modern whigs,
in opposition to the public will and the
spirit of our free institutions.

There are men who believe the old
party division between federalists and
democrats has been merged or lost sight
of in the recent political conflicts of the
country, and the opposite tendencies pro-
fessed by the parties to the conspiracy we
have described may, without explanation,
be understood as sustaining this opinion.
Profession is one thing; action another.
It is through the doctrine of nullification
that appeals are made by federalists to
the prejudices and pride of the south;
northern federalists are numerous, open-
ly avow their principles, and can only be
led by avowed federalists; western
federalists, as grasping and as bold latitu-
dinarians as their brethren of the north,
have heretofore fought under the name of
national republicans, and are now to be
found under that of modern Bank whig-
gery. The leaders of these three branches
of the opposition seem to act on distinct
and, to a given extent, antagonist
principles, only because it is deemed po-
litical to do so. Each adopts his profes-
sion to his section of the Union, in or-
der, whilst he commands that, to retain
an amount of power which may op-
erate as an inducement to other sections
to ally themselves with him, and fight
under his flag. To elucidate our meaning,
we point to Calhoun, preaching nullification
in the south, and reaching for the north
and west; to Webster, openly ad-
vocating modern whiggism in the north,
and striving to win the affections of the
south and west; to Clay, acting as the
champion of the Bank and internal im-
provements in the west, sustaining pro-
tective duties to gain the north, and com-
promising with nullification to attach the
south to his car. It is thus aspirants aim
to gratify their ambition, by adapting
their course to sectional views—to wield
several sections of the Union by acting
on one set of principles directly, and by
sustaining others indirectly. We would
not be understood as imputing such a
course of action to what is termed the
available candidate of the opposition in
the west, Wm. H. Harrison. It is not
probable he ever thought of the Presi-
dency until others determined his name
should be used for the purpose of divid-
ing in preventing an election by the people,
and it would therefore be ungracious
were we to argue that he, like the distin-
guished men we have named, is chargeable
with "forming deep laid plans, adroitly
grasping for power, or giving direc-
tion and shape to the policy of parties,
with a view to control the confederacy.
Such work is done by men of larger cal-
ibre.

The seeming differences we have de-
scribed, when properly understood, only
display the ingenuity of the federal party,
and show how many shapes they can
assume, in order to elude the vigilance
of the people, in the desperate game they
are now playing to obtain office and power.
The hues of the chameleon are not
more diversified, than the arts of their
wily leaders.

Modern *schism* is entirely congenial
with the federalism of the north, where
the lights burned blue during the late
war; and, if it assumes other complex-
ions in the south and west, it is only with
a view to play on sectional feelings or
interests. The Bank whig party of the
present period, is the old federal party in
disguise—acting under a new name, hav-
ing worn their ancient cognomen thread-
bare—having perpetrated outrages under
it, (such as the passage of the Alien and
Sedition Laws, and the imposition of the
Whiskey and Stamp Taxes,) which ren-
dered the party so odious that no man
openly and avowedly attached to it could
expect to be elevated by the freemen of
the west. It was not a bad stroke of pol-
icy for such a party to cast off their old
name, as a serpent sheds its skin, and
proclaim themselves whigs! The mask
thus assumed has deceived many. It
served tolerably well for a season, but all
sensible men now see through it. Modern
whiggism is now undoubtedly un-
derstood to be ancient federalism—in a
new dress, we admit—but the principles
of the party remain unchanged. Gen.
Harrison is now, in principle, what he
was, when he declared, in reply to a
Delegate in Congress to Mr. Randolph of
Virginia, that he (Harrison) was a friend
to the administration of old John Adams.
Had the principles of the General under-
gone a change, he would not have suited
the purposes, or entered into the schemes
of the party now supporting him.

Federalists, as a party, have always
been the advocates of a strong and splen-
did central government; always labored
to diminish the power of the states, and
to abridge the liberty of the citizen; al-
ways distrusted or denied the capacity
of their fellow-citizens for self-govern-

ment, and always aimed to have the af-
fairs of the nation conducted, without re-
gard to the wishes of the people. Their
present course proves that they are still
true to the principles on which they start-
ed. They are still in favor of increas-
ing the power and patronage of the fed-
eral government, and the burdens of the
people. Were it in their power, would
they not thrust their hands into the peo-
ple's pockets, and draw from them mil-
lions, to be annually expended by the fed-
eral government on what they term
works of improvement? Would they
not, if they could, tax the nation forty
millions a year, in addition, to be divided
among the states, and thus keep up a
swarm of tax-gatherers, who, if paid for
collection at the rate of twenty per cent.
would cost the country sixteen or eight-
teen millions per year? Who is it that is
now clamorous for collecting money from
the people to return to the people—to di-
vide among the States—a measure for
which no constitutional authority can be
found? Are we not competent to use our
own money? Can it be necessary that
we should pay government dependants
twenty per cent. for taking money from
us, to secure to the federal head the power
to divide it among the States, and di-
rect them what to do with it? Who fought
during the last five years, for that giant
monopoly, the Bank of the U. States?
Certainly, the same party that has ever
distrusted and derided a majority of the
people, disregarded their rights, and
sought to foster and create artificial dis-
tinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and
exclusive privileges, to make the rich
richer, and the potent more power-
ful.

No man can be at a loss, if he will
scrutinize the doctrines of the supporters
of Gen. Harrison, to decide to which party
they belong. They are advocates of
almost every description of monopoly,
of exclusive privileges, of an overbearing
federal government; and, at this ve-
ry juncture, they are *graciously con-
spiring to relieve the people of the trouble of
electing the President.* Fellow-citizens,
can you trust such a party? Do its prin-
ciples accord with yours? can you consis-
tently support its candidates for Presi-
dent and Vice President? If you will
consent to be transferred you may sup-
port one of the federal tickets; but you
cannot vote for all three—you are not leg-
ally at liberty to go the whole *conspi-*

Have we not had enough of federalism
—of subservience to the Mammoth,
which now stands trembling, and ready
to surrender its charter to the triumphant
democrats of Pennsylvania? Have we
not had enough of the tariff—of taxing
the federal government for money to
make high-ways, whilst other States,
scorning to beg, were acting on their
own energy and resources, and surpass-
ing us in wealth, comfort, population and
political power? Look at Pennsylvania
and New York—see how far they are in
advance of Kentucky! They have been
subjected to the rule of federalists, who
are uniformly too intent on gratify-
ing their selfish designs and concentra-
ting power in the federal government, to
give birth to measures to develop the
resources of the States. Kentuckians,
pause—examine your condition. You
inhabit a State of greater resources than
any other in the Union. It abounds with
coal and iron—the soil is surpassingly
rich and well timbered, and exhaustless
supplies of salt water are attainable.
Our mines are yet valueless; we are im-
porters of salt, lumber, iron, coal and
provisions; and we will continue to be so,
as long as we submit to the sway of those
who are making desperate and fruitless
efforts to force the American people to
adopt their latitudinarian doctrines.

But, fellow citizens, on whom are you
asked to throw away your votes? You
are not invoked by the Bank whigs, to as-
sist in electing a President and Vice Presi-
dent. They do not desire an election by
the people. Their object is to throw the
election into Congress, where all may
"be carried by influence and intrigue,
bargain and management"—and to ac-
complish this design, at war with the
right of suffrage, the friends of Mr. Clay
are called on to support such a man as
Wm. H. Harrison—a third rate man at
best; one who could never be elected to
office by a county or district in which he
was known; who has been beaten as a
candidate for the Legislature, for Con-
gress, for Governor, and whose followers
suffered a Waterloo defeat, only a few
days since, in Hamilton county, where
the General has resided for the last 20
years. What do you think of the Har-
rison candidate for Congress being beaten
fourteen hundred votes, in the county in
which the General had lived so long? Is
not this unerring proof of want of com-
petency of worth? We so view it—and
so it must be viewed by all, when the ex-
citement produced by the present canvass
shall have passed away.

You are told, however, that Wm. H.
Harrison is a "military chieftain." And
is his *chieftainism* to serve as a passport
to the favor of that portion of the voters
of Kentucky, who, like their leaders, pre-

ferred "war, pestilence or famine" to the
elevation of a successful General to the
presidency? It cannot be so, unless a
military life qualifies a black cockade fed-
eralist for office, and disqualifies a stern-
ling democrat.

We admit that Wm. H. Harrison was
long in the service of the country as a
General; that he was in several battles
—but, when or where did he distinguish
himself? At Tippecanoe he escaped de-
feat by an inferior force, only because he
commanded a corps of the most gallant
and deliberate men in the world. Had
the General's orders been obeyed by Cro-
ghan, the victory of Lower Sandusky
never would have been won. His lack
of energy and foresight produced the de-
feat of the River Raisin. The victory
of the Thames was won by Johnson and
his regiment. We do not wish to dispar-
age the services of Gen. Harrison. We
concede to him good intention generally.
But who perceived the halo of glory that
surrounded him at the close of the war?
We did not. On the contrary, we saw
him sink into obscurity and forgetfulness,
and there remain for nearly 20 years.
And, even now, what evidence is add-
ed to his merits as a chieftain? Certifi-
cate has followed certificate, obtained in
the course of his campaigns from his
subordinate officers, that he did not lack
physical courage. During the late war
and after it, he obtained all the certifi-
cates he could to prove this negative.
Why were they deemed necessary? What
would Scott, or Gaines, or Jessup, or Ma-
comb, or Wellington, or Jackson say,
were an individual to tender one of them
a certificate of courage? What American
General, except Harrison, ever received
such a certificate, or deemed one neces-
sary? You, fellow-citizens, must answer
these inquiries.

Of Mr. Granger, the candidate of the
bank whigs for Vice President, we shall
make but few remarks. He has been
distinguished as an anti-mason—he per-
secutor of a charitable society—an ad-
vocate of colonization and abolition of slav-
ery. His votes at the late session of
Congress, prove him an emancipator.—
Anti-masonry, wherever it has existed,
has been marked by a spirit of intoler-
ance worthy only of a Spanish inquisi-
tion, and for this reason it has been es-
teemed by men of liberal and enlarged
views, the most loathsome practice that
ever sprang up in this country. Is the
leader of such a faction worthy of the
confidence and support of generous and
high-minded Kentuckians?

It is not deemed necessary to tax your
time with the perusal of a history of the
democratic candidates for President and
Vice President. They are known to the
nation—their deeds speak for them.—
Our opponents, however, have inquired,
occasionally, who they are, and we will
answer the inquiry.

Mr. Van Buren is an elevated states-
man—an unwavering republican. Dis-
tinguished in his own state as the ad-
vocate of hergistic improvements—as a
legislator, as her Governor, as a Senator
in Congress. Since, he has acted as
Secretary of State of the United States,
as Minister to England, and is now Vice
President, to which station he was called
by the free suffrages of a large majority
of the American people. Envy by
certain leaders in the Senate—dreading
the influence of his well earned reputa-
tion, they are cringed to do it over him.—
They rejected his nomination as Minis-
ter to St. James; he was recalled—returned
home, was taken up by his countrymen,
and elected to preside over the same body
that had placed its ban upon him. To
that circumstance the malignity manifest-
ed towards him is attributable.

In his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams,
which has been extensively circulated,
Mr. Van Buren fully and freely avowed
his opinions and principles, and with a
degree of perspicuity and ability which
marked him as a statesman of the first
order. "He is a democrat of the Jeff-
ersonian school, and we unhesitatingly
commend him to our countrymen as emi-
nently worthy of their confidence and
support."

But, who is Col. R. M. Johnson? Is
there a Kentuckian who cannot answer
this inquiry? Who does not know the
veteran and efficient Representative in
Congress, from this State; the man that
has served the highly respectable people
of one district for more than thirty years;
the man who has done more business
than any twenty members of Congress
in the last twenty years; who has never
been deserted for a moment by his con-
stituents; who never yet hesitated to act
when his aid was requested by the pen-
less, old, or invalid soldier, or by the
orphan or widow of those who fell in
their country's cause; who successfully
opposed the incestuous connection of
church and state, and whose voice has
always been raised to open the prison
doors, and bid the poor debtor "go!"

Col. Johnson has rendered military
services too, and needs no certificate of
courage. Services that caused the peo-
ple of America, with one accord, to hail
him as "Hero of the Thames"—a title he
wore undisputed for twenty years, and

the validity of which would not be ques-
tioned now, except for the purpose of
sinking him to a level with those who
envy and traduce him.

With Mr. Clay, Col. Johnson sustained
the bill to declare war, and voted for
it. Mr. Clay obtained the office of Min-
ister to Ghent, and departed for that place,
with an outfit of \$3,000, an annual sal-
ary of \$9,000, and an outfit of \$1,500,—
and received fully *twenty-two thousand
dollars* for a year's service. Col. John-
son abandoned his seat in Congress and
marched to the tented field to meet and
vanquish the invaders of his country,
and his scars and wounds, and limping
gait, bear witness that he was fore most
in the fight. Such is the man who is
rancorously assailed by partisans—such
the hero whose blood bought laurels mod-
ern whigs would pluck from his brows!
Their conduct not only indicates base
ingratitude, but it is most unnatural and
unjust. We appeal to you, fellow citi-
zens, to do your native soldier justice,
and vindicate his fame.

We cannot close this address without
congratulating the well wishers of the
country, on the entire certainty of the
triumph of the democratic ticket. For
months past, the most unwearied and re-
prehensible efforts have been made to de-
ceive the people with regard to the pros-
pects of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson,
and those efforts increase in boldness
and daring, as the bank whig champions
become more and more desperate. Even
now, some of them are claiming such
States as Pennsylvania, New York, New
Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Mas-
sachusetts and Illinois! They seem to act
on the supposition that they can first de-
ceive the people by fabrications, and then
frighten them into their ranks by vain
and disreputable boasting. The attempt
is as ridiculous as it is flagitious. You
have only to survey the countenances of
leading bank whigs, and you will see de-
spair and defeat reflected from their in-
most souls. They know "the die is cast."
They know the votes of the following
states are sufficient to elect Van Buren,
and they feel fully assured he will re-
ceive them:

Maine,	10	New Hampshire,	7
Rhode Island,	4	Connecticut,	8
Pennsylvania,	30	New Jersey,	8
Virginia,	3	New York,	42
Georgia,	11	North Carolina,	15

These states give 153 votes—and 143
constitute a majority of the whole num-
ber of electoral votes. It is thus mani-
fest the democratic ticket must succeed;
that the strength of the party is sufficient,
without the aid of a single western state,
to overpower the combined opposition.
This, fellow citizens, is a most cheering
and animating prospect. We go to the
polls sure of victory—with numbers that
cannot be overpowered; yet we should
not relax, or omit an effort which can be
honorably made. Let us act boldly and
energetically in support of our valued
political principles; let us demonstrate
to our brethren in the states we have
mentioned, that the favorite west of Mr.
Jefferson abhors the conspiracy against
the right of suffrage, and values the pri-
vilege of the government as highly as any
other quarter of the Union. Let us add
to our majority in the eastern, northern
and southern states the votes of Kentuck-
y, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ar-
kansas, Louisiana, Alabama, and, if prac-
ticable, Tennessee. Of these nine states
we feel confident Van Buren and John-
son may receive eight, and cannot lose
more than three. We may add, that
Delaware, Vermont and Maryland are
considered debatable. It is highly im-
probable that Mr. Van Buren will receive
less than 200 of 291 electoral votes; and
he may receive all except those of Mas-
sachusetts and South Carolina. The ir-
resistible influence of the recent over-
whelming vote in Pennsylvania, in favor
of democracy and against the Bank of
the United States, has already struck terror
in the opposition. "When the Keystone
State speaks, and in a manner which
gives assurance of a majority of 25 or
30,000 in favor of the candidates which
act on her long cherished principles;
when she so nobly resists the aristocracy
within her limits, and so promptly hurls
from power the faithless politicians by
whom the mammoth was rechartered, the
surrounding states, animated by her glo-
rious example, must be warmed into ac-
tion by the fire of patriotism which is
thus consuming the power of the federal
party."

JNO. NELSON,
LEVI TYLER,
WILLIS STEWART,
C. VAN BUSKIRK,
JACOB GEIGER,
ELISHA APPELGATE,
THOS Q WILSON,
Committee.

Fayette County, Ss.
TAKEN UP by John T. Grooms, living in
Lexington, A YELLOW BAY MARE
5 years old, about 14 hands high, small blaze in
her face, near hind foot white to the pastern joint,
with a small knot on the same; some saddle spots;
shot before; she had on a small saddle-blake and
martingal; the whole appraised at \$40, by
R. Perry and John Trimble, before me, this 21st
Oct. '36. DAN BRADFORD, J. p.

A copy. Attest, J. C. Rodes, clk.
by Walter Rodes, de fe

65-3*

J. T. FRAZER,
THANKFUL for past favors, would respect-
fully inform his friends and customers, that
he has taken the well known stand formerly oc-
cupied by E. W. CRAIG, as a Dry Goods stand,
and recently by Messrs. ELLY & CHINN, where
he has just received, and is now opening,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods
of the latest styles and fashions, selected with
care by himself from the best stocks in the
cities of New York and Philadelphia. They
consist in part of the following articles:

Rich figured SATINS, and SILK of the lat-
est style;
French, English and German MERINOES;
Domest and Plain do
French and English Bombazines;
do do CULLAS;
Calicoes, Ginghams, and MUSLINS;
Plaid, Striped & Damask do
Figured and Plain Swiss do
do do Jacket do
Mull do do do
Bashon Lawns do
Furniture Prints and Muslins;
HOSIERY of every description;
Gloves do do
Fine Otter, Seal and Hair CAPS;
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;
Gentlemen's do do
Blankets, Jeans, Linseys;
HUGAN'S, from small boys to No. 14;
Furniture, Plaid and striped;
UMBRELLAS of every description.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VEST-
INGS,

Of all Colors, Styles, and Qualities;
All of which will be sold low for CASH.

J. T. FRAZER,
P. S. Merchants from the neighboring
towns are respectfully invited to call and ex-
amine his stock, as he feels assured that he
can sell on a little better terms than they have
heretofore bought on. J. T. F.
N. B.—J. T. F. has also a large quantity
of superior CHAMPAGNE WINE, and the
best TEA, which he offers to customers at
low rates.
Lexington, Oct. 10, 1836.—64-11

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

SOLENNED by the Stable of the Subscriber,
Six and a half miles from Lexington at South
Lexington, on the Versailles road, a dark bay
colored horse, about 17 hands high, 7 years old, 16
hands high, 7 years old, the near eye out, shod all
around, paces and trots freely, and also works
well; both hind feet white, light main and tail.
The above Reward will be given for the thief and
horse if taken out of the State, or twenty for the
man alone, or Ten Dollars for the horse if taken
in the State and delivered to me, or secured so
that I get the horse again, and all reasonable
charges paid. JOHN MORGAN.
Fayette co. Oct. 20, 1836. 61-wtf

SAM. OLDHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his cus-
tomers, and the public generally, for
past favors, and hopes by his moderate charges,
and strict attention to business, to merit
and receive a continuance of their favors.
His Fancy Store is still at the old well known
stand, on Main street, just below Mr. John
Brennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lex-
ington Library, where he will be happy to
see and wait on his visitors, in his usual style.
He feels satisfied that he is prepared to ex-
ecute his business with neatness and despatch,
as he has recent hands that he can depend upon
as *Shavers and Hair Cutters.* He also wishes
to call attention to his assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Consisting in part, as follows: Redding and
Fine Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Oils
of every description; Bear's Oil and Ward's
Vegetable Hair Oil, for the restoration of the
hair, all kinds of Drops, of the best quality,
for the use of the Ladies; the best quality of
Gentlemen's Shaving Soap; Ladies' Pincush-
ions; Ivory and Common Snuff Boxes; a fine
and large assortment of Gentlemen's Stocks,
Shirts, Cuffs and Bosoms; the finest kind of
Blackskin Gloves; Common do.; the best
quality of Goggles and Florida Water; Raz-
ors and Razor Straps; Suspenders of all
kinds; Glee Men and D. Minors; Curing
Poultices; Clothes and Hat Brushes; the best
quality of Travelling Trunk Cases, with Raz-
ors in them; Top Pieces, Wigs, Curls and
Braids, all of different colors, to suit purchas-
ers; Wax and Alabaster Dolls; Cravats, and
a large assortment of TOYS, &c. &c.

His BATH HOUSE is in good repair for
Winter Bathing.
Lex Oct. 17, 1836—63-3m

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing
his friends, customers, and the public gen-
erally, that he has now on hand an assortment of
CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of
every description. These were purchased in the
Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has
just returned, and selected with the greatest care.
His assortment consists, in part, of

Champagne,
Port,
Madeira, and
Teneriffe

And the very best quality of
COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE
BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent
PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of super-
ior CHIESE, all of which, with other articles
in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms,
at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutch-
field & Tildford's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.
Lexington, June 17—33-11

HULL & RICE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their
friends and the public, that they have taken
the stand late occupied by Mr. G. J. Smith, on
Main street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel,
where they will keep a constant supply of

Groceries,

of the very first quality; with which they will dispose
of on as accommodating terms as any in the city.
Lexington, Oct. 20, 1836—64-11

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st dis. *Chittenden Lyon*, of Caldwell,
2d " *F. C. Sharp*, of Christian
3d " *Jas. T. Donaldson*, of Warren
4th " *Roder Garth*, of Wayne
5th " *Joseph Haskin*, of Mercer
6th " *Gen. Elias Barbee*, of Green
7th " *Jesse Abell*, of Marion
8th " *Patrick H. Pope*, of Jefferson
9th " *Alexander Lackey*, of Floyd
10th " *Ben Taylor*, of Fayette
11th " *Thomas Marshall*, of Lewis
12th " *Nicholas D. Coleman*, of Mason
13th " *Lewis Sanders, Sr.*, of Gallatin

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

SKETCH OF HISTORY.

Born Dec. 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, Columbia Co.
Admitted to the bar, November, 1803.
Elected Senator of the State, in 1812.
Became the friend and confidant of TOMPLINS.
Supported the War, and was the zealous
advocate of every measure necessary
for its vigorous prosecution.
Was counsel for the U.S. in the trial of Gen. Hull.
Appointed Attorney General in 1815.
Re-elected to the Senate in 1816.
Elected to the United States Senate in 1821.
Was a member of the Convention to amend the
Constitution of this State, where he advo-
cated the cause of DEMOCRACY
and FREE PRINCIPLES.
Re-elected to the United States Senate in 1827.
Elected Governor of New York in 1828.
Appointed Secretary of State of the U.S. in 1829.
Sent as Minister to England in 1831.
Elected Vice President of the U.S. in 1832.
In every station, and under all circumstances, he
has manifested capacity, honesty and fidelity
to the Constitution, a firm attachment to
Republican principles, and a proper
regard to the spirit of our Free
Institutions.

The character and extent of the relief
proposed to be afforded to the New-York
money market by the Treasury Depart-
ment, according to the information copied
yesterday from the Journal of Com-
merce, will be seen by the following cor-
respondence published in the Washing-
ton Globe of yesterday.

IMPORTANT TREASURY COR- RESPONDENCE.

Having understood that a correspond-
ence had recently taken place with the
Secretary of the Treasury in respect to
the present state of the money market,
and more especially in New-York city,
as growing out of the late deposit act
and other causes, we applied for copies
of it. They have been politely furnis-
hed, and will tend to remove
much misapprehension in respect to this
subject, and to correct many prevalent
errors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1836.

SIR: In the present state of the money
market in England, we cannot look
with confidence to a continuance of the
import of specie from Europe. It might
therefore be deemed beneficial by the
Department, at this time, to procure a
million of dollars or more in specie from
Havana, or Jamaica. Should instruc-
tions be given to that effect, to the Su-
perintendent of the Mint, the Bank of
America will cheerfully act as agent
(without any charge on their part) to
carry the same into effect. Cuba or Ja-
maica presenting at this moment the best
prospect for obtaining a supply.

We have the honor to be, sir,
With great respect,

Your most obt. serv'ts,

GEO. GRISWOLD,
BENJN. L. SWAN.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1836.

SIR: The unparalleled speculations in
lands throughout the United States, the
over trading of the commercial commu-
nity, and the transfer of the surplus
funds under the recent act of Congress
—preparatory to a distribution among
the several States—have turned the bal-
ance of trade against the city of New-
York, and caused a very severe pressure
upon the money market.

Believing it will give you pleasure to
remove the existing evils, as far as is
compatible with your official duties, we
beg to suggest for your consideration,
the postponement of the warrants already
drawn on banks in the city of New York,
and running to maturity, in favor
of banks in the State of New York, thirty
days from the time they respectively
fall due; and all those payable to banks
out of the State, three and six months;
and, in the mean time, to direct the banks
on whom those warrants are drawn, to
place the amount of those funds in the
respective places required.

It may be proper to remark, that we

have not come here as delegates or a-
gents for any institutions or others, but
in our individual capacity, knowing the
above facts, and to represent them to the
Secretary of the Treasury, being fully
persuaded he feels a deep interest in the
welfare of the country.

We have the honor to be, sir,

With great respect,

Your most obt. serv'ts,
GEO. GRISWOLD,
BENJN. L. SWAN.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 24, 1836.

Gentlemen: Your communications of the
22d inst. have both been received,
and carefully considered.

In respect to your suggestion about the
mint, and the readiness of the bank of
America to aid the Government without
charge in procuring a supply of suitable
metal for coining, I am happy to ac-
knowledge the liberality of the offer,
and to state, that the director of the
mint, as long as last August and Sep-
tember, had full authority conferred on
him for this purpose. At the same time
he was requested to make seasonable
preparation to obtain the amount of metal
probably needed to keep the mint in
full and active operation, and was as-
sured that any reasonable sums of money
would be transferred to him for that pur-
pose. I trust that on your seeing him,
or opening a correspondence with him,
he will give any further information de-
sirable on this point.

In respect to the other topics in your
letters, connected with the present state
of the money market, you do not err in
believing it will give me pleasure to re-
move the existing evils, as far as is com-
patible with my official duties.

But as the causes which you justly as-
sign for those evils are so deeply seated
and wide spread, and are so disconnect-
ed with the operations of this Depart-
ment, it is hardly practicable that any
durable or efficient relief can be obtain-
ed, except by a removal or modification
of the causes themselves. This removal
or modification of the chief and pri-
mary causes, must depend on the return-
ing prudence, moderation, and good
sense of the community, generally, in
limiting trade within reasonable bound-
aries abandoning numerous wild specu-
lations in land and stocks, and in man-
aging their banking concerns with a stric-
ter regard to true banking principles.

The only cause over which this De-
partment has any immediate control, be-
ing the execution of the late deposit act,
you will readily perceive that its
several provisions having emanated from
Congress, and not the Treasury, can leg-
ally be changed or modified by Congress
alone. In the mean time, those provi-
sions it is my duty, and will be my care,
faithfully to enforce, while they remain
a part of the law. But every indul-
gence which can be granted, consistent
with those provisions, will cheerfully be
given to the fiscal agents of the Treas-
ury, and through them to the commer-
cial community, as well as to all persons
unfavorably affected by the operation of
a portion of the deposit act.

So far as regards your requests, there
is a discrimination to be noticed between
two species of distribution of the public
money required by the act.

The first distribution is between differ-
ent banks, so that no one shall be allow-
ed to hold permanently more public mo-
ney than three fourths the amount of its
capital. This is not in any degree post-
poned by the act to the next year, or any
other specified time; but is to take ef-
fect as soon as practicable, or according
to the fair construction of the intention
of Congress, soon as it can reasonably
be effected, considering all the various
circumstances connected with so large
and delicate an operation. In your city
alone, its operation will require the trans-
fers of something like eight millions of
dollars from the old deposit banks to
new ones, either in the State or out of
it.

The selection and organization of new
banks to receive so large a sum, and the
collection and removal of so great an
amount gradually and safely, have, with
the like operation in other sections of
the country, severely taxed my attention
and labors for some months, and are still
doing it.

Besides this first distribution of the
deposits, a second one is rendered ne-
cessary by the deposit act, among the
different States in ratable proportions.—
Under this last operation, the proportions
are not required to be actually paid over
to the States till the month of next
January, and quarterly thereafter during
the year.

But the preparati beforehand to en-
sure their punctual and prompt payment
there has been careful and constant, and
coupled, whenever convenient with the
first and earlier distribution required a-
mong the banks, so as to prevent the
great inconveniences and pressure in
the money market attendant on double
transfers, first from bank to bank near,
and next from State to State at a dis-
tance.

I have, therefore, in cases where the
public money had largely accumulated
in any banks in any one State, and new
banks could be seasonably obtained in
other States, where only a little public
money already existed, made but one
transfer to accomplish both objects, and
by a single operation have reduced the
excess in certain States, and placed it in
the States where it would be needed next
year, and where they before had not an
equal portion of the public money.

In accomplishing these objects with a
view to arrange, upon an equal and pro-
portionate basis, the deposits among
both the banks and the States, as requir-

ed by the law, due notice of the times
and place of large payments, has been
given, so as to proceed in a gradual, and
at the same time, seasonable manner,
considering a sudden and immediate
transfer of the whole, not only impos-
sible, but ruinous to the community as
well as the banks, and not intended by
the act. When it has been ascertained
that the operation going on was too rap-
id for the resource of the banks of the
neighborhood, without great distress, I
have extended the period of time for the
transfers, and especially those to distant
States, (which are less urgent than the
others under the law,) provided it could
be done without defeating the spirit as
well as the words of the law, and with-
out hazarding its faithful and prompt ex-
ecution.

Adhering to these principles, I do not
hesitate, on your representation, to ex-
tend the time of payment for most of the
transfers not yet due from the several
banks in New York city, though the
transfers in your own neighborhood, and
particularly those for the reduction of the
deposits to their legal amount among
banks, cannot, with propriety, be much
longer delayed. Some of the outstand-
ing transfers have now 30, 60 and 90
days, or nearly that, to run before pay-
able; and several of them, amounting in
all to about one and a quarter millions
of dollars, are not payable at a distance,
but in your own city.

All those payable out of the city and
state, over the amount of transfers pay-
able from other states before the 1st of
January, are less than one and a half
million of dollars.

Those transfers from your city, which
fall due at home or within the State of
New York before the 1st of January will
therefore as you desire, be postponed 30
days each, but cannot, with propriety,
be farther extended. Those which fall
due out of the State, before the 1st of
January, will at once all be postponed to
the 1st of January, as the chief though
not sole object of them, is to have the
money there seasonably for division a-
mong the states.

It is hoped that these indulgences will
be employed by the banks to enable them
to complete easily the transfers already
ordered, and to execute efficiently the
remaining transfers which will be ne-
cessary under the act to be directed, here-
after, and of which, as heretofore, never
public exigencies should forbid, when-
ever large in amount, a due and liberal
notice before hand of the times and places
of payment, will be carefully given.

Concerning your last request of me to
direct the ranks making the transfers to
put the amounts at the proper places, in
the meantime, before they become pay-
able, it may be necessary to explain, that
the transfer order is now in both form and
substance, to that effect. When it is
made payable at a distance, the funds
must be remitted there by the time it
falls due; but if at home, they must be
got ready at home.

If, as is apprehended from your re-
marks, it is supposed by some that a
transfer draft can, any more than a treas-
ury warrant, be made payable on its
face in any thing except specie, pro-
vided the holder chooses to demand spe-
cie, the error should be corrected, as the
idea is illegal and preposterous. But
the Department has, in no case ever giv-
en any order to demand any portion of
either of them in specie.

The holder of the warrant often ac-
cepts bank notes or checks, and so does
the holder of the transfer draft, and in
the latter case the bills of the bank, in
whose favor it runs, or balances a bank
which would, of course, be always
as available as specie to meet the trans-
fer when due.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of Treasury.
To G. GRISWOLD, and BENJ. L. SWAN,
Esqs., New York.

From the Magian.

CATECHISM, FOR THE TORY WHIGS.

Question. What General encouraged on ground
chosen for him by his enemy, and was afterwards
caught napping in his encampment?

Answer. General Harrison.

Q. Through whose instrumentality was the vic-
tory gained at Tippecanoe?

A. Jo. Daviess.

Q. Who fought the battle of the Thames?

A. Colonel Johnson.

Q. Where was General Harrison at the time?

A. In a reserve corps, and "out of harm's
way."

Q. Who reconnoitered Fort Stephenson in per-
son, and found it as commanded by the high ground
in its neighborhood, as to be utterly indefensible
against heavy artillery—and learning that his sta-
tion was about to be assailed, thought it proper to
withdraw the garrison of 5,000?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who, after he was arrested for disobeying
Harrison's orders in respect to evacuating the fort,
and burning the provisions, commanded General
Harrison that he could successfully defend the fort
with 133 men, and did so?

A. Major Croghan.

Q. Who was appointed Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia, and
was recalled for his meddling interference with the
Government of that country?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who objected to the nomination of General
Harrison as minister to Columbia, in consequence
of the incompetency of the nominee?

A. Henry Clay.

Q. Who received \$24 65 per day for living
quietly at home on his own farm below Cincinnati,
and attending to his own business?

A. General Harrison.

Q. For how many days did he receive that sum,
while living on his farm, and neglecting the duties
assigned him as Minister to Columbia?

A. One hundred and twenty six.

Q. How much did Harrison's mission to Colum-
bia cost the United States, for which he rendered
no services?

Will the whigs be so good as to cipher it up?
Q. Who became so obnoxious to the Govern-
ment of Columbia and her citizens, that he became
near being assassinated?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who was a supporter of the administration
passed the alien and sedition laws?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Whose name was stricken out of a resolution
in Congress, voting thanks to the officers of the
late war?

A. General Harrison's.

Q. Who was deposed a sword as a badge of gen-
eralship, by the citizens of New York?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who was a candidate for the legislature in
Hamilton county, and was beaten?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who was a candidate for Governor of Ohio,
and only got 4000 votes?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who prayed for war, pestilence, and famine,
in preference to a military chieftain being elevated
to the Presidency?

A. Henry Clay.

Q. Who now supports General Harrison for
that office on account of his military achievements
exclusively?

A. The same Henry Clay, and the whole whig
party.

Q. To which may be added—

Q. Who voted for selling white men into slave-
ry by the hands of the sheriff, for the non payment
of "fines and costs, or both?"

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who has been making an open, avowed
electioneering tour, with a view to advance his
chances for the Presidency, and goes from place
to place puffing his own transcendent merits?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who has been defeated, with but one ex-
ception, wherever he has shown himself in Penn-
sylvania? and has likewise met with a signal over-
throw at home, in the person of his lieutenant,
Belmont Stone?

A. General Harrison.

Q. Who is put on the brink of learning the in-
stability of whiggish glory, and is about sharing
the fate of opposition idols who have preceded
him?

A. General Harrison.

St. Augustine, October 6.

Army Movements.—We understand
that Gov. Call, with the brigade of Ten-
nessee Volunteers, and the Middle Flori-
da Militia, were to leave the Suwannee
Old Town for Fort Drane on Wednesday
last. Maj. Pierce, with about 250 regu-
lar troops, was to take up the line of
march for the same place, on the 5th
inst. (to-day) for the same point. The
250 Tennesseans, who were expected
at Black Creek last week had not ar-
rived on Sunday last. Four steamboats
we understand have arrived at Picolata
to transport the munitions of war. Ten
baggage wagons left this last week for
the interior with about 60,000 rounds of
ammunition, and a number of others are
to leave this in a few days. It seems
to be the general opinion, that a large
party of Indians are still about Fort
Drane. There is a considerable quanti-
ty of provision growing at that place,
which has induced them to make it their
head quarters. General Jesup is at the
mouth of the Withlacoochee, or Tampa
Bay. Gov. Call has made a requisition
for troops, on the Governor of Georgia.

Every thing seems to indicate an ac-
tive and energetic campaign, and would
we could say, a successful campaign
and speedy termination of the war.
Great difficulties and obstacles are to be
met and overcome, and privations and
hardships to be endured by the army.—
Some are sanguine as to the results,
from the nature of the forces employed
and others fear an unfavorable result
from the want of provisions; but though
no depots have been established as yet,
subsistence no doubt will be provided in
time, for the army. If need be, they
must live upon the enemy, and as they
live. There are vast numbers of cattle
in the Indian country, and no doubt they
have their storehouses. The greatest
difficulty to be encountered will be from
the want of forage, and this can only
be overcome by having depots estab-
lished at the highest points on the rivers,
and within striking distance of the army.

We have every confidence that all will
be done that can be done to terminate
the war this winter.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Seminole
war seems likely to be prosecuted with
such vigor, that if exertion and manage-
ment can bring it to a close, it must be
ended in a few weeks. By this time there
are assembled on the Suwannee and
Withlacoochee 1,500 Tennessee volun-
teers, 500 regulars who have been serv-
ing in the Creek country, the regular
troops left there by Gen. Scott, amount-
ing perhaps to 300 or 400 effective men,
600 friendly Creeks, and the Florida mi-
litia and volunteers, perhaps 300 more,
making in all upwards of 3,000. Gen.
Jesup is now on his way to Tampa Bay,
from which point he will co-operate with
Gov. Call, who has the direction of the
campaign, and whose attention will first
be given to the "driving" of the Wyth-
lacochee swamps and hammocks. Se-
veral fine steamboats have been lately
purchased or hired for the campaign.
Three of them have touched at this port
on their way east, within the last week.
In addition to all this, Com. Dalas, by
means of the cutters under his command
as well as by the sending off some of
the larger vessels of the squadron to lie
in the harbors of the Peninsula, and by
despatching to the scene of war the mi-
nines of the squadron under Lieut. Wal-
dron, will render efficient service along
the coast.—So that, there appears to be
no hole left for Osceola to creep out at.

Connected with this subject, we have
to say, that the thirty additional volun-
teers from this county, raised five or six
weeks ago, are ordered into immediate
service.—The order to this effect was is-
sued and mailed at Tallahassee on the
3d of September; but owing to untoward
circumstances, Col. Morton did not re-
ceive it until a few days past. Col. M.
is directed, if there should be no public
conveyance here, to hire a transport.
We understand that these troops are to be
immediately detached to the seat of
war.

This morning the "Convoy," one of
the steamboats abovementioned, put
back from sea in distress, having sprung
a leak. She came up to our wharf
with her guards in the water. They
are now taking out her cargo.

Pensacola Gazette Oct. 1.

From the Green River Union. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RUSSELL- VILLE.

About 3 or 4 o'clock on last Sunday
morning, our citizens were aroused by
the alarm of "fire!" from the office of
the "Russellville Advertiser." But be-
fore the fire company and other citizens
could collect in sufficient numbers to
operate successfully, the whole roof of
the house was wrapped in a sheet of fire.
The flames, fanned by a brisk breeze,
progressed with the most alarming rapid-
ity. Soon the adjoining house, occupied
as a dry goods store by Mr. John Ro-
berts, was attacked, and enveloped in
ruins by the devouring element. Now,
the whole row on the east side of Main
street, between first and second cross-
streets, was in the most imminent danger
of entire destruction—almost every roof
having taken fire—some of them eight
or ten different places. But at this time,
the first blush of confusion having pass-
ed off, some of the citizens fearlessly
ascended these different roofs, and with
the most indefatigable and perilous ex-
ertion, brushed off the thickly falling
cinders, and extinguished the numerous
spires of flame that had already begun
to spread with most fearful and awful
celerity. Whilst others, united with the
fire company, whose operations were
now judiciously and efficiently brought
to bear on the house adjoining Mr. Ro-
berts' store-room, and upon which the
devastation, a though now briskly raging,
yet measurably kept off by a fire-wall,
was happily arrested. The whole loss
occasioned by the fire, is estimated at
about \$10,000. Mr. Roberts is supposed
to have sustained the heaviest loss.
The entire office of the Russellville Ad-
vertiser, which was neat and new, was
consumed, together with the books and
accounts belonging to the establishment.
Messrs. Moore & Vick, whose sadler's
shop was kept on the first floor of the
Advertiser Office, lost all their tools a
considerable portion of finished work,
a handsome assortment of materials for
their business, and most, if not all, of
their books and accounts. Dr. Gilmer,
whose shop was kept in Mr. Roberts'
counting room, lost all his shop furniture
and medicines. Other merchants lost
goods to the amount of several hundred
dollars, among the principal of whom
were Messrs. P. S. Roberts and Thos.
McClean. It is not supposed that there
was as much pilfering as is usual on such
occasions. Every principle of honesty
and liberality calls loudly on those who
know themselves indebted to such per-
sons as have had their books and ac-
counts burned, to come forward, prompt-
ly acknowledge their respective dues,
and aid their creditors to the full extent
of their ability, in this time of need.—
Who will stand off, and take advantage
of such a calamity? None except the
kindred spirits of the WHITE MAN
who was seen, on the sad morning of this
disaster, swaggering off under the weight
of STOLEN GOODS! A public meet-
ing was held by our citizens, in the court
house, on last Monday morning, to adopt
measures for the relief of such of the
sufferers as would consent to receive
aid; and we were truly pleased to wit-
ness the generosity and liberality with
which the citizens of the town and coun-
ty contributed to the accomplishment of
this benevolent object. We hope that
the committee appointed to receive con-
tribution will not be weary or inactive
in the employment assigned them.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

PERSONAL ABUSE.

We have perused with regret, the vul-
gar assaults of the Gazette on C. J. R. M.
Johnson. Have the Editors of that print
forgotten their pledges and professions,
made in their first month's labor here?—
Then they could not condescend to imi-
tate the blackguardism of the Journal;
then they solemnly promised to abstain
from the utterance of filthy personalities
—but, now, driven to desperation, they
forget pledges recently given, and lose
sight of what is due to decency and them-
selves. It is painful to us to make these
remarks. We looked to the Gazette as a
decent opponent—as a print, however
heterodox it might be on the score of prin-
ciple, would never descend to repeat the
bilgewater of some of its cotemporaries.
We viewed it as an ardent advocate of
federal doctrines, but deemed it inca-
pable of indulging in such ribaldry as has
recently been found under its editorial
head. We thought the reputation of Judge
Marshall and his son constituted a suf-
ficient guaranty against such licentious-
ness; but, it seems, we were deceived.

It is not our purpose to throw back the
abuse of the Gazette. It is not our voca-
tion. If we cannot sustain the principles
we profess without invading private repu-
tation: If we cannot uphold our party
without indulging in the use of language
that is offensive to the decent portion of
the community; if we cannot triumph
without debasing the press and brutalizing
ourselves, we are prepared to surrender
all.

When a community becomes suffi-
ciently callous to smile on assassins of reputa-
tion, and cheer calumniators onward, no
one can imagine that reputation or liberty
are duly appreciated. On the contrary,
the manifestation of such a degree of de-
generacy indicates rottenness in the
mass—a combination of ignorance, vul-
garity, corruption and malignity that can-
not exist among a people fit to be free.
We do not mean this to apply these ob-
servations specially to the Gazette—they
refer to the virulence and licentiousness
of the Bank whig papers generally, which
we hope, are not to be esteemed faithful
organs to the party, or political barome-
ters exhibiting the intense malignity of
whiggery, or the depths to which it would
descend to accomplish its ruinous designs

In its late efforts, the Gazette is only
injuring itself. It cannot impair the
high standing of the Hero of the Times.
His election and re-election to Congress
for thirty years by one of the most res-
pectable districts in the Union, is an all-
sufficient retribution of the hands of
his opponents. His services in the halls
of legislation and in the battle field rise
so far above those of his assailants, in
the estimation of a discriminating peo-
ple, that his well earned popularity can-
not be impaired by the vena and malign-
ant assaults of political adversaries.
He may proudly look down on such—
particularly, when it is known they live
in "glass houses" themselves.

OBADIAH BASHFUL'S FIRST AND LAST COURTSHIP.

Well I suppose if I must tell you all
about my courtship, I must. You must
know, our old man made a great fuss
about my sticken at home, round the fire
on cold winter nights, and said he to me
one night, said he, "Well, now, Obed,
(you see he always called me Obed, but
my name is Obadiah.) Well, now, Obed,
you just might as well be out courtin'
Deb Jones, as to be squatin down here on
your hunkers, and you know, Obed, if
you die unmarried, the name of Bashful
will be extinct." "Well, now, father I
don't know nothin' bout *instinct*, but I
can't go to court Deb, for you know she
dresses her hair so nice, and she's such a
rotten nice gal that every feller about
these parts is half crazy a'ter her, there's
Joe Turner and Bill Davies, and a hull
squad of chaps, as wears all the new fash-
ions, and now father, said I, what would
I look like, with my buckskin suit that I
have worn for six years, long side some
of their blue coats and pants and show-

LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1836.

Doctor E. W. Coleman can be generally found at his office. His room is at present at (Kaiser's) Lexington Hotel.

This morning the polls are open—the highest officers in our government are to be elected, and in that election the great principles of our government are involved. We do not wish to draw the reader's attention to a column of reasoning—that has been done. We have only now to follow up our reasoning and go to the polls. We have to put the stamp of abhorrence on the idea of selling our fellow-citizens for "costs and fines." We have to put the stamp of contempt upon the idea of opposing a Masonic fraternity without knowing why. We have to put the stamp of indignation, contempt, and abhorrence on the idea of abolitionism as held out by some of the file leaders of the faction or factions (for it appears there are several) who find it convenient to be opposed to the people's views—the people's choice, of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

We have received the first number of the "St. Charles (Mo.) Clarion," conducted by Mr. Nathaniel Paten—it promises to be a useful paper.

There was a destructive fire at New Ark, N. J. on the 28th ult. About one hundred houses are said to have been destroyed. Loss estimated at \$150,000.

GOOD NEWS.

ALL SAFE!—OHIO RIGHT!!

HAMILTON COUNTY FOREMOST!

It is no longer a matter of doubt—undoubted information has been received that HAMILTON COUNTY, (in which Gen. Harrison resides) has given a majority in favor of Van Buren and Johnson of nearly ONE THOUSAND VOTES!

It is believed that Butler county has increased her majority about FOUR HUNDRED VOTES. A part of Brown county only has been counted; for Van Buren 220; Harrison 114. Every account from Ohio confirms the opinion that Harrison will not get his own State. Where he is to get a vote from, no one can tell.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser TO NATURIZED FOREIGN EMIGRANTS IN KENTUCKY.

Fellow-Citizens of a Foreign Land.

We have lived under Kingly governments, we have felt the oppressions of tyranny; we had there no voice in the choice of the crowned head that ruled over us—no real control over the laws under which we lived. By contrast, here we know the blessings of liberty and deeply appreciate the privilege of having a vote in the choice of Chief Magistrate.

Let others think lightly, and barter away foolishly these blessings, but for us, crushed down as we have been, in our own country, by oppression—steeped in misery—compelled to waste our substance in titles and taxes for high-toned gentry—to fight and shed our blood, on sea and land, for titled, coronetted and crowned heads that scorned us when we had done it—let us surrender these rights only with our lives; let us exercise them to sustain the power of the people, by supporting the men of the people—to resist the aristocracy of the nobles, as we have suffered so much under the rule of the old world. Let us vote in favor of freedom, of good government, of beneficial laws, of free suffrage, of free suffrage, of prosperous times, of Van Buren and Johnson, and against Bank intrigues, aristocratic and political fraud, circumvention, and the darkest juggling—against the success of the few, at the expense of the many. Let us resist the unholy alliance of Webster, White and Harrison, and their prompters and abettors against the right of the people to choose our President—an alliance as unholy as that which brought Europe in arms before the walls of Paris with six hundred thousand bayonets, so force, against the will of freedom and of France, the impetuous Bourbon upon the throne.

He who votes against Mr. Van Buren knows not for whom he votes, in the final result, to make President. He votes in the dark, and subject to the power of juggling among the confederate electors and in the House of Representatives. If it turns out to be for Harrison, he votes for a nonentity; it may be for blue-light Webster, or nullifier Calhoun; it may be for any one that these unholy allying, independent, electors and their managers, who are against Van Buren, may choose to elect a president before a candidate before the people or not; any body, they say, (any thing, they mean) before Van Buren and the Prince of darkness himself, and the blackest schemes for his dominions, before bending to the will and choice of the people. Some one it is certain to be, if by these Electors or Representatives (independent of the people, and whom the people would not elect,

Is it come to this—that in this asylum for the oppressed of all nations, this chosen residence of freedom, where she has unfurled her standard and asserted her power—where she has consecrated her temple, erected by the toil, the treasure, the blood of her glorious and immortalized worshippers, that we are called upon to strike at the liberties of the people through the sides of their favorite candidate?—to strike Van Buren and Johnson down, that a discredited and dishonored opposition—a coalition of discredited and dishonest aspirants may, by a fraudulent combination, usurp the power of the people; may convert the forms of government into mere machinery to deprive the people of their choice, and fasten on them an aristocratic power and a Presidential potentate against their will?

If the people of this favored region had, like us, witnessed the groans of nations, under oppressions produced by the successful fraud, backed by force, of the few, crushing and grinding down the many; and gathering force and stability equal to the mountain Alps, by lapse of time, and by predominant authority, they would rise as one man, and resist by their votes, what they might one day find it impossible to correct. Would to God that the voice of history could be heeded in this land; that the great volume of philosophy, teaching by example, could be continually before the eyes of this people, written as it is, in letters of tears and of blood.

As one of the sons of the Emerald Isle, I could even follow the shamrock against the enemies of freedom—I could envy the brave foreigners, Irish, French, Prussians, Germans and others who, in the revolutionary war of America, poured out their richest blood like rain, in part purchase of the liberty and blessings we enjoy; as a friend of the thistle I could war in alliance with the martial clans who, with arms in their hands, so long maintained the independence of the mountains of the North; as a friend to the blended sons of England's smiling plains, I could battle for the patriots who, in the field and on the scaffold, shed their blood to make it the freest country in Europe, though not yet free; as the friend of those who left their "fatherland" beyond the shores and castles of the Rhine, I could draw the blade for the honest and sober freedom of the "blue-eyed" German; as a friend of the "tri-color" of France, blazing with the splendor of a thousand victories, I could march with all the free national emblems, side by side, to shake impaired foundations, to crush diadems and hurl Kings from their thrones—I could do this, to raise their subjects to that rank and dignity and happiness, which God, at his creation, intended they should hold and enjoy in the scale of his beings.

But to give my vote against the will, the voice, the rights, and just power of the people, in order to aid an unscrupulous, unholy alliance of unprincipled, deceiving and deluding despots, to enable them to make an official head to their abandoned coalition, and to hoist it into permanent controlling power—I would sooner open my veins to every sword's point that ever was unsheathed in Europe against the rights of man. Not a concerted presentation against my person of the whole six hundred thousand bayonets that, in 1815, forced "Louis the desirer" upon the throne of Charlemagne should do it. Never, no! never! Not the relentless tyranny that, in my own country, murdered Emmett, Orr, Bond, the Shears, Fitzgerald, and a host of bleeding victims that filled the jails with the worthiest and the best, that conflated the dwellings, that drenched with blood the soil, that whitened the green fields of Erin with the bones of her slaughtered citizens should do it.

May the recollections of my father's hearth, of my native home, and the scenes of my infancy be forgotten—may the harp of Ireland never again lead its tones to my ear, if my mouth utters a vote against the liberties, the choice and best prospects of my adopted country, which I swear by the wrongs of my own dear oppressed native land, I would so much sooner lend an Irishman's heart and an Irishman's hand to maintain.

AN EMIGRANT.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. John D. Phelan to be Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, in the place of Byrd Brandon, resigned.—Globe.

A friend writes from a neighboring town, that as he was taking a ride, his horse Dobbin took fright at a couple of Whig Editors. Conundrum—Why is old Dobbin like a nervous gentleman? He gives it up? Because he gets scared at trifles.

White Slavery grates upon the ears of freedom and Harrison's vote in support of it, has sealed his doom. The idea of selling and making a SLAVE of a man because he is poor, while the rich man can trample upon the laws and act as he pleases, because he has money to pay his fines, is gross and outrageous to harmonize with the principles of equal rights. All the patent certificates which the whigs can publish from week to week of Harrison's heroism, cannot save him. He stands convicted by positive proof, as well as his own acknowledgment, of an attempt to make a man a SLAVE merely because he is poor—and yet he has been called the poor man's friend!—Ohio Patriot.

It is left to Harrison and Granger to bolster up their characters and make themselves famous through the efficacy of certificates. If their public services are not sufficient to give them popularity, certificates, will do them but little good.—Georgetown Sentinel.

Did Martin Van Buren or Col. Johnson need the aid of certificates to sustain them before the people? No, the faithful manner in which they performed the duties entrusted to them, superceded the necessity of certificates.

Did General Jackson require such aid to prove his generalship at New Orleans and at other places? No—his victories over the enemies of his country, bore with them the marks of his greatness.

Granger was opposed to the admission of Arkansas into the Union, because slavery was tolerated by its constitution. He had no excuse, he was not instructed by his constituents, but his opposition to her admission, rests upon the ground of his being an abolitionist, forty Lexington committees with forty certificate men each cannot alter the facts.

Georgetown Sentinel.

LEAP YEAR REVOLUTIONS.—We learn that at a meeting of young ladies in—county, a few days since, it was unanimously resolved that any one entertaining attachment for a young gentleman, shall at the first opportunity say "ship" to him, to which his replying "snip" is to be taken and he'd so much of a marriage treaty, as to render his retreat dishonorable. Nevertheless, any gentleman merely withholding the responsive monosyllable, shall continue to be received as before.—Macon (Ga.) Tel.

MARRIED.—By Dr. C. W. Cloud, on Thursday evening, Mr. Wm. R. Jones, to Miss Drucilla E. Perkins, of this county.

Dr. S. M. B. RICHARDSON PROPOSES to the Medical Class now assembling, to deliver a course of instruction, upon

Topographical and Comparative Anatomy and Operative Surgery, during the regular session of 1836-7. This will consist of lectures and demonstrations and are designed to be auxiliary to the regular course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University. An introductory Lecture explanatory of the course proposed, will be delivered at the close of the week of regular instruction in the University of the time and place due notice will be given. Lexington, Nov. 3, 1836.—69-2t

FALL AND WINTER NEW GOODS.

Great Bargains at Wholesale and Retail.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Opposite the Court House Main St. Lexington, Ky.

AS just received and is now opening a very extensive assortment of Merchandise for Fall and Winter Sales. Among his Stock of Dry Goods are

Cloths, Cassimers and Sattinets, of all colors and qualities; Mohair and Pilot Cloth; Flushing and Petersburg; a splendid assortment Rose, Mackinaw and Whitney Blankets; English, French and German Plaid, Damask and Gro de Nap Merinos, (an elegant assortment); a large stock new style Prints; 4-4 French Chintz; Plain and rich figured Satinets black and fancy colored Gro de Swiss, Dro de Grain and other Italian silks; needle work Capes and Collars; plain and embroidered Merino, Thibet and other Shawls; Ladies' and Misses' Gum Elastic Aprons; Gloves and Hosiery, (a fine assortment); Fur Capes, Men and Boys' Fur and Seal Caps; Ingrain, Stair and Passage Carpeting; Gilt and Mahogany Frame Glasses; Brass Andirons, Stoves and Tongs; a large assortment Shoes and Boots; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Savatier Over Shoes, do Water Proof Gaiter Boots, do Fur Trimmed Kid Shoes, do Gaiter Prunell and Seal Boots, do sup. Lasting and Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

HARD WARE AND CUTTLERY, A large stock; Glass, Queensware and China, &c. &c.—All of which were selected with great care by himself in the Eastern Cities, and will be sold either at Wholesale or Retail, at a usually small advance. He invites all who desire to purchase GOOD and CHEAP bargains to give him a call, confident that no one will be dissatisfied with their purchases.—Come and try.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Nov 7—69-2ms

CAR HOURS. RAIL ROAD OFFICE. October 17, 1836. THE Locomotive train of Cars for Frankfort will leave the depot in Lexington on and after Monday next, at 6 o'clock, A. M. instead of 5—and leave Frankfort at 2 o'clock P. M. instead of three.

CHAS. LEWIS, Master of Transportation. N. B. Those who wish SAND HAU-ED, will please leave their orders at the Rail Road Office. Lexington, Nov 7 69—1f

FOR RENT. THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE of Water street, opposite the Rail Road Office, the same lately occupied by William Wigles, deceased. Nov. 7—69—1f C. HUNT.

Commissioners' Sale OF FAYETTE LAND. THE undersigned Commissioner appointed by a decree of the Fayette Court at its present September term, in the case Outen's heirs petition to Court, will expose to sale on the premises on the 19th of November next at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder at Public Auction, 124 ACRES OF LAND in Fayette County, 64 miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road, being part of the same land upon which Thomas Outen resided in his life time.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth the purchase money will be required in hand; one third of the balance on the 9th of December, 1837; one third on the 10th of March, 1840; the remaining third on the 31st of March, 1843, with interest on the credit payments, to be paid semi-annually. W. M. T. THOMPSON. Nov. 8—69-1ts

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

THE undersigned have now opened a large and splendid stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Which they will offer at as low prices as they can be had for in the Western Country—for Cash or country produce, such as is usually taken in exchange for Goods. As our stock is large and complete, we deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. We invite our friends and customers to call and examine for themselves.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington, Nov. 7—69-1f

THOS. C. OREAR

WOULD return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and having taken into partnership Mr. W. S. BERKLEY, the business will in future be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of

OREAR & BERKLEY.

And they hope by strict attention to business to give entire satisfaction.

Those persons indebted to me personally, are earnestly requested to settle the same by payment or note, as it is very important to close the old account.

THOS. C. OREAR.

Lexington, Nov. 7—69-1f



Spanish Guitar.

As an Accompaniment to the Voice.

A GENTLEMAN who has studied this fashionable instrument in Spain, proposes to give instruction to two or three pupils during the winter. His collection consists of C H O I G E M U S I C of the English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian School. Any gentleman or lady who may wish to take advantage of this opportunity, will apply at Mr. Laywell's Boarding House, on Hill street.

Lexington, Nov. 6, 1836.—69-4*

W. REEVE,

VETERINARY SURGEON, (of Cincinnati),

LATE from England, having again been solicited to attend Lexington, proposes doing so the 21st of this month, (November). He will remain there for two weeks and begs to inform the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will be at their service to operate upon any of the following cases, and he trusts his skill and attention will merit their approbation:

Fistulas, Poll Evil, all complaints of the Eye, such as Ophthalmia, Catarrhs, &c. &c. Sand Cracks, Thrushes, Narrow-heels and Contracted Feet, Cuts, Sprains, Side-bores, Shroug-pins, Ring-bones, Shock Shoulders, Chest-founders, &c. all kinds of Cholic and Inflammation, and any old standing cases.

W. Reeve will be found at the Phoenix Hotel, during his stay in Lexington, on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of November, 1836.—69-2t

Observer and Intelligencer insert 3t

Richard H. Ridgely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

[LATE OF KENTUCKY.]

HAS permanently located himself in Jackson, Mississippi, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care; he will also devote part of his time to entries and sales of Land. Those who are desirous to purchase or enter lands in this or the adjoining States, by addressing him at Jackson, may rely upon prompt attention to their business.

October 24, 1836.—65-1y

Intelligencer will insert as above and charge

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES Introductory to the several courses will be delivered during the second week of November, at 12 o'clock of each day, in the following order, viz:

Dr. Dudley Monday, November the 7th, in the Anatomical Amphitheatre.

Dr. Caldwell, Tuesday, 8th, in the Medical Hall.

Dr. Cooke, Wednesday, 9th, in the Hall.

Dr. Richardson, Thursday, 10th, in the Hall.

Dr. Yandell, Friday, 11th, in the Chemical Laboratory.

Dr. Short, Saturday, 12th, in the Medical Hall.

Professional gentlemen and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Faculty.

C. W. SHORT, Dean.

Oct. 20 64—11 2.

Fayette County, Sct.

TAKE UP by Edward Allender, living at the forks of the Maysville and Winchester roads, about 14 1-2 hands high, small snip on her nose, and a little white one fore foot; no shoes on; appraised to \$50 by Thomas Bees and Christopher Empey, before me, this 29th October, 1836.

DANL. BRADFORD, J. P.

Oct. 31. 3t 67

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Pasture, on Saturday, the 9th inst, a yellow Bay Horse, about 15 1/2 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, walks and trots remarkably well, and is shod all round. No marks recollected. The person giving such information as to enable me to get him, shall be rewarded for his trouble, at the Lexington Hotel.

CARTER LANDRUM.

Oct. 26, 1836.—67-3t.

JOHN W. HUNT & SON

HAVING sold their Stock of Goods, do this day, by mutual consent, dissolve their partnership. All those having claims against them will present them to either of them for payment, and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment.

Lexington, Oct. 19, 1836.—64-1m

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

AND

TURF REGISTER.

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$3 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. W. TRUMBULL,

Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

Sept. 15, 1836.—55-1f

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. on the 1st October, 1836, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Adams Henry D

Adams H C D

Adams A

Allen George

Asten Orlando

Andrews Benjamin

Austin Robert

Arnett Ellison

Atchison Sarah Mrs

Atchison Miss Mary

Armstrong & McKean

Allen G W

Barbee J J

Bent Richard

Barnes George M

Barbee Miss P H

Baile Dr James

Baile Mrs Katharine

Baile Mrs Sarah

Baker Oliver

Baker J

Barnes Jesse

Blackburn Dr C J

Bell Henry

Bell Henry

Becker Martha Ann

Berry James

Bowditch Mr

Blackburn Mrs Ella

Bellows Wm H

Berry Mrs E V

Beach James M

Baker Mrs

Baile John

Blades Edmund

Bennett Mrs Lucy

Blaugher Col A

Bennett Anthony D

Brickmire William

Beatty Mullenburg H

Bell Henry

Buckham Mrs Nancy

Burke R M

Buckham Dr Joseph

Buckner Miss Mary

Byrns Robert

Bush Joseph

Bozzard Nancy

Cable Frederick or Mar-

garet

Case George

Campbell Chas A Rev

Carroll William

Carroll Edward

Caldwell Samuel

Campbell James

Campden J B & M

Campbell A J

Carey Joseph

Carey John

Carter Landrum

Chambers John

Christie J E

Clarke Robert

Clarke J

Clarke Wm & Co

Claborn Ned

Claborn John

Clark Mrs Louisa

Conner Joseph

Craig Joseph

Craven Hudson II

Cravort James

Cragg Charles F

Cravens James D

Curtis William

Chavall John

Cluckton John

Christian Hugh

Daniels William D

Daniel Rev R T

Daniel Robert

Davis Jonathan E

Davis Daniel

Davis Miss Martha

Davis T H

Daley Dennis

Davis Amos W

Daniel James

Davidson Mrs Mary

Daniel Elias

Daniel Jacob

Edman & Lawton

Edman John

Elder William

Edmonston Hunt J

Emmons Miss Sarah

Emmis Miss Sarah

Emig Miss Emeline

Farrar Daniel

Farrar V B

Ferguson John B

NOVEMBER. Magnificent Capitals



As the year advances so does the brilliancy of our Schemes increase, and we may with truth say, SYLVESTER has never before offered such a brilliant GALAXY OF PRIZES as he now lays before his friends for the month of November. This is an expectation for the Schemes speak for themselves—a rapid succession of the following Capitals.

3 PRIZES OF \$30,000!!
\$50,000! 40,000! 30,000!

25,000 DOL. ARS!!
2 of \$20,000! 15,000! 5 of \$10,000!
In all of which we solicit early application, to ensure supply. Address
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New York.

200 Prizes of 500 DOLLARS!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 11.
For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Nov. 5, 1836.

CAPITALS.
30,000 dollars—10,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—3,174 dollars—2 of 2,500 dollars—10 of 1,500 dollars—20 of 500 dollars.
Tickets Ten Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$110. Packages of Shares in proportion.

All Prizes.
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS No. 21. For 1836.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Saturday, November 12, 1836.

SCHEME.
30,000 Dollars—8,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—2,200 dollars—2,000 dollars—10 prizes of 1,000 dollars—20 of 500 dollars—20 of 250 dollars—30 of 200 dollars! &c. &c.
Tickets only \$10.
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$110. Packages of Shares in proportion.

In this Lottery all those tickets having no drawn numbers on them will be each entitled to **THREE DOLLARS**, without discount. You cannot do better than adventure in this SCHEME.

Capital 5,000 dollars.
Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 7.
Endowing the Leeburg Academy, and for other purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Nov. 19, 1836.

CAPITALS.
25,000 dollars—10,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,000 dollars—50 of 1,000 dollars—64 of 250 dollars! &c.
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.
Certificate of a package of 2 whole tickets will cost only 120 Dollars—Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

50,000 DOLLARS.
LOOK AT THIS!!
Alexandria Lottery, Class B.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Thursday, November 24, 1836.

RICH AND SPLENDID SCHEME.
50,000 dollars—20,000—10,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—3,190 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,500 dollars—2,000 dollars—50 Prizes of 1,000 dollars each!
50 " 500 " "
50 " 300 " "
61 Prizes of 200 DOLLARS!
Tickets only \$10.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$140. Packages of Shares in proportion.

40,000 DOLLARS
Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 8.
For the benefit of the Mechanics Benevolent Society of Norfolk. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, November 26, 1836.

CAPITALS.
\$40,000!—\$10,000!—\$5,000! \$3,000! \$2,300! \$2,000! \$1,900! \$1,800! 2 of \$1,500! 3 of \$1,300! 5 prizes of \$1,200! 100 prizes of \$500! 100 of \$400! 125 of \$300! &c. &c.
Tickets 10 Dollars.
A Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$140. Packages of Shares in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

BOTANIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Maincross street, Lexington, Ky. Always at home when not absent.
DOCT. LEWIS'S STIMULATING LINIMENT—Remarkable for relieving pain, &c. for sale by
H. T. N. BENEDICT.

BOTANIC DRUG STORE AND INFIRMARY.
HOME FOR THE AFFLICTED.
Maincross street, Lexington.
H. T. N. BENEDICT.
WHITE MUSTARD SEED for sale.
Sept 20-60-61
H. T. N. B.

TO PRINTERS

VALUABLE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, my PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in Danville. The Materials are almost entirely new. It is one of the oldest Offices in the State, having sustained itself 17 years, and its patronage is still increasing. To an industrious young man just commencing business, this establishment offers an inducement rarely to be met with. Any person wishing to purchase, will call and examine its situation.
J. J. POLK.
Sept 3-55-61.

FOR SALE—100 Fat Hogs. Apply at **THIS OFFICE.**
Lexington, Oct. 20, 1836.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are on
Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUDLEY;
Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOKE.

Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, by Doctor RICHARDSON.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SHORT.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YANDELL.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbath excepted. The fee for the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$20.

It is highly proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHURT, M. D. Dean.
Lex. Ky. July 11th, 1836.—37-1st Nov.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Banner, Nashville, Tenn; Republican, St. Louis, Mo; Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala; State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa; Mississippi Journal, Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss; Bulletin, New Orleans, La; Register, Mobile, Ala; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Millersville, Geo; Republican, Savannah, Ga; Courier & Mercury, Charleston, S. C; Register, Raleigh, N. C; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C; Whig, Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington city.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful country residence upon the "Fate's creek road, about a mile from the city of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. MASON. The place contains about 50 Acres, has an excellent Back House with six rooms, necessary out houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bigging Factory with twelve looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.
The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to
COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville,
or to **CHARLES N. HUNT, Lexington.**
July 15, 1836—38-1f

JUST RECEIVED.
A LARGE, FRESH, AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MEDICINES,
particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,
300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.
150 " **GLAUBER DO.**
75 " **PULV. RHUBARB.**
40 " **SUPERIOR COLLOMEL.**
15 " **SUM OPIUM.**
12 doz **SWAIN'S CHEBRATED PAINACFA,** for the cure of Sciatica,
5 bbls Cold Expressed **CASTOR OIL,** superior,—warranted
5 " **ALCOHOL,** &c. and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of
SAM'L C. TROTTER, Cheapside, near the North Bk. Lexington, Ky.
July 20, 1836—39-1f

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTTES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, and well suited at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f

100 DOLLAR REWARD.
STOLEN since the 1st inst. Four P. acres, two of which were used for raising W. & S. C. George, with their names branded on each beam. The other two were manufactured by Raymond & Hart of Cincinnati, with their names painted on each beam. The hand hewn on the handles of the Cincinnati ploughs not painted nor slit; the mould board very similar to Rockhill's, and ground smooth on the face.
The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief and ploughs.

JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lex. Sept 20 1836—57-1st Nov.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithship, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B & H.
Lex Sept 7.—53-1f

NOTICE.
CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which rendered it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with **Ingersoll & McClelland** for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.
JAMES COOK,
April 23.—15-1f.—Dayton Drs. Herald.

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.
CAPITAL,
300,000 Dollars!



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation, and PROPELY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves, employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:
THOMAS SMITH, President.
JOHN W. HUNT,
JOHN ROBERTSON,
WM. S. WALKER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS.

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.
Lex Sept 23, 1836—58-1f

THRESHING MACHINE.
And Horse Power.

THE undersigned having purchased the right of **S. S. ALLEN**, to construct and sell his PATENT THRESHING MACHINE, for getting out Grain, and for applying Horse Power, are prepared to have them constructed on the shortest notice. The following certificates, from practical farmers, it is presumed, will be a sufficient recommendation to these Machines.

SANDERS & INNIS,
H. ATCHISON, Jr.
Sept 14, 1836—59-1f

I certify, that Mr. S. S. Allen's Threshing Machine was put in operation at this place, and that it performed remarkably well, superior to any other Machine of the kind that I have ever tried. From the experiment I witnessed with it, I have no doubt that with two horses, and well attended, it could get out several hundred bushels of grain in the course of a day. Signed,
H. CLAY.
Ashland, Aug. 31st, 1836.

I concur in the above opinion of Mr. Clay, having seen Mr. Allen's Threshing Machine in operation. I consider it a valuable improvement on those heretofore in use in this country. Signed,
GEO. POINDEXTER.

I certify, that I have examined the Threshing Machine of Mr. S. S. Allen's, and think it decidedly the best Machine of the kind I have ever seen, and I have no doubt, if it was driven by two horses, and well attended, it would thresh out several hundred bushels in a day. Signed,
LEONIDAS POLK.
Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1836.

North Elkhorn Sept. 9th, 1836.
I have seen in operation, on the farm of my neighbor Col. Hamilton Atchison, the Threshing Machine of Mr. S. S. Allen, and feel free to declare, that I consider it a valuable improvement, and much preferable to other Machines I have seen, not only in regard to the speed and facility in getting out grain, the simplicity of its construction and keeping in order, but especially its superior manner in detaching the grain from the straw, and the straight and fine condition in which the straw is left for the culling box, in rather agricultural purposes. Signed,
THOS. A. RUSSELL.

BACON, BACON!
JUST RECEIVED, one hundred Hams of Bacon, put up expressly for family use also a few legs of leaf lard, which will be sold low for cash.
Lex. August 15, 1836—46.
ROBERT GRAY.

TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF THE MONITOR.
THE publishers of this paper, speaking of the general feeling of the democracy of Kentucky, as regards the prospects of success for their candidates in the ensuing November elections; and believing that the accomplishment of this object depends upon the zeal and exertions of their friends, in spreading before the people sound political intelligence, and counteracting the baleful efforts of their foes; is induced to suggest to his political friends and patrons, the propriety of extending the circulation of the **Monitor**, as an auxiliary in the consummation of this desired end. His exertions to render the **Monitor** useful in the cause of patriotism and democracy, while they have been assiduous and untiring, have been attended with no inconsiderable expense. The extension of the subscription list, he flatters himself, may be attended with results favorable to the promotion of the cause of Republican principles, and destructive to faction: at the same time it will enable him to persevere in the improvement of his paper.

Our friends in the State are sufficiently aware of the sleepless vigilance of their opponents at all times, to know that their success in the late election will be attended with no relaxation of their efforts, but on the contrary will inspire and embolden them to exert every effort to bring them ever yet marked their hostility to the purity of republican principles. Their editors their office, holders, their organs and private members, will be in the field, and every effort that interest, malice, or ingenuity can suggest, will be placed in speedy requisition. Prudence, justice, not even the restraints of morality, will be regarded, when an object as great as the overthrow of the towering colossus of American rights, is before their eyes. Their plaudits of victory, with more anxiety than "the hart panteth for the cooling brook," have displayed in the late encounter, a reckless and daring industry, seldom if ever exceeded by any political partisans. What may we not expect from them in the succeeding conflict? Their papers find their way into every nook and corner of the State, and if we expect to cope with them, we should at least be placed upon an equal footing. Let the first object then be to give a wide circulation to the Democratic papers in the State. Let them follow the poison for which they carry the antidote. Let our friends in every county from committees, and make this a primary object of their creation.

To make it an object with the democracy to circulate the **Monitor**, it will be afforded for the coming **Three Months**, to companies of **TEN**, out-of-town subscribers, at a rate of \$5 per copy, it paid in advance. Single copies, or less number than ten, will cost the usual price—62¢ each for three months.

Agents and subscribers to the **Monitor**, are requested to send their exertions in obtaining additional names, and will confer a favor by sending them immediately to this office.
Mayville, Sept. 1st, 1836.

APPRENTICES WANTED TO THE CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS.

YOUTHS from 14 to 15 years of age, of respectable families will be preferred. Parents who have children they would like to have learn a good and profitable trade—one which is as good, if not better than any other now followed, would do well to apply immediately to
M. GIRON,
Sept. 53-1f Mill street, Lexington Ky.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE Stockholders of the Northern Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified, that the sixth instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 15th November next. By order of the Board of Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1836—44-1f

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or mislaid.
JOSEPH FICKLIN.
June 30th 1836—34.

NOTICE
IS hereby given to the purchasers at my Sale last fall, that their bonds will become due on the 18th day of November next, at which time they must be promptly paid, to the interests and costs, as all not paid will be indiscriminately put in suit for the recovery of the same.
WM. BOON
October 1836—63-3*

E. & F. FABER,
Machinists & Machine Card Manufac-
turers,
LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

HAVING extended their Manufactory, are now prepared to execute all orders, at the shortest notice, for Woolen Machinery, viz: Double and Single Carding Machines, Wool Pickers, Condensers, with any number of Tubes, Shearing, Brushing, and Napping Machines, Broad and Narrow, Roller Jacks of any number of Spindles, Card Cleaners, Comb Plates, Card Presses, Spindles, Press Paper, Press Screws, Sheet Blades, evolving and Vibrating, &c.

Manufacturing Machine Cards of every description, they are able to sell Wool Carding Machines at reduced prices.
They also have Machinery, and are prepared to grind Shear Blades.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1836—62-Step P. Times.

JOHN WILSON,
SILVER AND BRASS PLATER,
on Main street, nearly opposite Brennan's Hotel,
WHERE he can be had all kinds of Saddlery and Harness Mounting, Brille Bits and Stirrup leathers, domestic and imported—low for cash.

Also—Hugh Wilson's Purifying Vegetable Medicine.
Oct. 13—w3n—62

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
Woodford County Circuit, &c.
September Term, 1836.

Fielding Davis, Guardian &c., complainants,
against Joseph E. Ten's heirs, defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complaint by his counsel, and filed his petition herein, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Amasa M. Buckingham, Dis Bailer, Emily Eaton, and David Eaton, non residents of this commonwealth, and they having failed to appear and answer the complainant's bill according to law and the rules of this court—it is therefore ordered that unless the said non resident defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of the next March term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy.
Att. RIDGLEY GREATHOUSE, c.w.c.c.
Sept. 10—61—2m

NOTICE.
WE have removed our STORE to the Room recently occupied by James G. McKinney, Esq., where our friends and customers are solicited to call.

To the former customers of Mr. McKinney we look with much confidence, and hope they will favor us with a continuance of their custom to the house, by which we hope a mutual benefit will be derived. Having sold part of our stock to that purchaser of Mr. McKinney, which makes our a substantial large and very complete, we are disposed to sell good bargains to those who may favour us with their calls.

On hand a first rate Stock of
CLOTHS, SATINETTS, MERINOES & OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS.
B. W. & H. B. FODD
Lexington, 27th September, 1836—60-2m

NOTICE.
HAVING heretofore given a power of Attorney to Mr. J. B. BOWLING to sign my name, and that I would be bound thereby. Time is now expired, and I will no longer be bound by any contracts made by him in my name, but hereby revoke said power. **PETER LAWELL.**
Oct. 16, 1836—61-1f

MONEY LOST.
500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing **THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS**, in 500 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollect, endorsed on the envelope as follows: "\$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said packet to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.
D. A. SAYRE.
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

JOHN STRATFORD GOINS.
WHO has been so long known in Frankfort, as a Barber, takes pleasure in notifying the citizens of Lexington, and the numerous company who visit the city, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by G. W. Fucker, nearly opposite Mr. Brennan's Hotel, where every attention shall be paid to those who may please to call on him, either to soothe their chins, throw their locks in the most fashionable style, or to render to them the health and comfort of warm or cold baths, for which the premises are so eminently calculated.

He will be always found on his post, and every exertion used to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him.
Lexington, Oct. 17, 1836—63-1f

ONE OR TWO APRENTICES.
I learn the Art of Printing, will be taken between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.
Lexington, March 5-60-1f

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, and the pleasure of offering a large assortment, will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops;
Dressing Bureaus do do
Tables do do
Centres do do
Pier " do do
Enclosed Byron Stands do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, and Mahogany Dining Tables;
SOFAS, Spring Seat;
Mahogany Chairs;
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, used and approved, with all other articles in their line.
They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.
VENEERS for sale.
Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-fronted Patent Elastic Cushioner PIANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or rent.

THOS. W. POWELL,
HORACE E. DIMICK,
Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st.
Lexington, April 30, 1836—47-1f

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT MANUFACTORY.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, **THOMAS SHAW**, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of
N. & H. SHAW.

Where one or both of them may always be found to attend to those that give them a call.
They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.
NAT. SHAW.
Lex. June 6, 1836—36-1f

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.
N. S.

H. C. COONS, Attorney at Law,
WILL practice in the several Courts held at this place. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. He will be found at General Combs's Office, corner of Short and Church streets, opposite the Northern Bank.
Lexington, Aug. 15, 1836—47-1f

Fall & Winter Goods
RAINEY & FERGUSON
WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they are now receiving and opening a splendid stock of British, French, India, and American GOODS, suitable for the season.

Their stock of **CLOTHS**, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Blankets and Flannels; French, German and English Merinoes, and Carpenes, are very extensive.
All of which they will sell at their usual low rates.
Lexington, Oct. 22, 1836—65-2m

ENGINEER'S OFFICE L. and O. RAIL ROAD,
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17th 1836.

PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing 250,000 linear feet of White Oak scantling 8 by 5 inches in length of 16, 20, 24, or 28 feet, for furnishing 30,500 sleepers of 8 feet length, and 100,000 ties of 6 feet length, to be delivered at the site of the Louisville and Ohio Railroad, at the following places:—
1. At the site of the Louisville and Ohio Railroad, at the following places:—
2. At the site of the Louisville and Ohio Railroad, at the following places:—
3. At the site of the Louisville and Ohio Railroad, at the following places:—
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